

KENTUCKY GAZETTE AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XX.—N° 1080.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

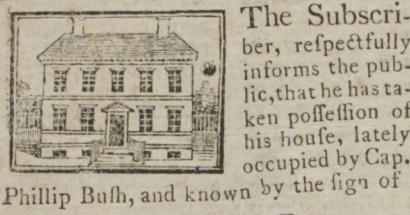
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1806.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

WEISIGER'S TAVERN,
Frankfort, Kentucky.



The subscriber, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken possession of his house, lately occupied by Captain Phillip Bush, and known by the sign of

THE EAGLE.

Grateful for the very liberal encouragement which he has experienced on former occasions, he is determined that no exertion, expense, or attention shall be wanting, to promote the accommodation of those who may please to favor him with their custom. His house is large and his rooms are commodious... He has a variety of liquors of the first quality, and his table is plentifully supplied with the best viands that the season affords.

To his beds particular attention shall be paid. He has a spacious stable, abundantly furnished with corn, oats & hay, and an attentive hostler to attend it.

Gentlemen may at any time be furnished with private rooms, free from the noise of the tavern.

Danl. Weisiger.

April 9th, 1806.

CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Maysville, on Water street, next door to Mr. John Armstrong's store, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut Nails & Sprigs. Also, have on hand, a general assortment of Wrought Nails, Saddlers' Tacks, Dorsey's Barr Iron, Window Glass, Hollow Ware, &c. which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices with the addition of carriage, for cash or approved notes.

William Porter Jun. & Co

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, and two promising CHILDREN. Enquire of the subscriber, in Lexington.

Henry Purviance.

July 3d, 1806.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Jessamine County viz. July term 1806.
Richard West, Complainant,

against

George Alcorn, Moses Reynolds and Wm. Alcorn, defendants.

IN CHANCERY

THE defendant William Alcorn, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered by the court, that the said William do appear here on the third day of our next October Term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken as confessed against him. And that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper according to law.

A Copy. Teste,
S. H. Woodson, clk.

MASONICK CONVENTION.

A Convention of Delegates from the several Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, will be held at the Masons' Hall, in Lexington, on Thursday the second day of October next. And on the Monday following, the Grand Lodge will meet at the same place. The members and Delegates are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

By order of the most M. W. G. M.
DANL. BRADFORD, G. Secy.

August 14, 1806.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next Supreme Court helden in and for the county of Ross and state of Ohio on the 27th day of November next, by the legatees of Col. John Campbell, late of Kentucky, dec'd. for the partition of the real estate of said decedent, consisting of the following tracts: viz: one tract in the county of Ross, situated on the north fork of Paint's creek, and said to contain 960 acres.—No. 2. Lying on Deer creek (including the old Pickaway town), and containing 1200 acres, in the aforesaid county. No. 3. Situated in Clermont county, on the waters of Bear creek, including 200 acres. Also, three other tracts on the waters of Mad river, in the county of Champaign, one containing 1064 acres, one 1200 acres, and the other 1376 acres, amounting in the whole to 6500 acres.

Any persons having objections to make, will please avail themselves of this notice.

F. M'HENRY, Atty
for Partitioners.

August 10, 1806.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR,

For sale at this office.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practised, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he still continues the

Painting and Gilding Business, to which he will add the Mending, making, and framing of Looking Glasses;

He will also have an elegant assortment of Gilt Picture Frames.

The subscriber has likewise on hand an assortment of EARTHEN WARE.

W. Mentelle.

May 20, 1806.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

147 1-4 Acres of land, whereon live, of a superior quality, about one mile from Lexington, on the road leading to Cynthiana. It has on it a very convenient two story house, with three rooms below and three above, with three brick chimneys; a kitchen, smoke house, negro houses, a barn and stable room for 15 horses, an apple orchard of 50 old bearing trees and about 150 of young trees, all of excellent fruit. It is well watered with never failing springs, and a stream runs through it sufficient to turn a mill at least six months in the year with 17 feet fall, about 50 or 60 acres cleared, about 20 acres in meadow, 3 lots of clover and blue grass, the whole under an excellent fence—the balance well timbered, and a large portion of excellent meadow ground—also, the flock of horses, cattle and hogs, and will give seven years credit to the purchaser.

M. SATTERWHITE.

September 3, 1806. t.

TWENTY DOLLARS RE-

WARD.

ON the 30th of June at night, my shop was broken open, and two valuable

SILVER WATCHES

taken out; one of them capped with silver, maker's name, George Edwin, London, No. 483, a small chip out of the face at the figure 6; the other a common size watch, with a black silk chain and brads key; the case stained by being wet; some marks of rust on the balance wheel, the name and number not known. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver back watches to me in Lexington.

Edwd. West.

State of Kentucky—Jessamine county, to wit—July Term, 1806.

John P. Lawson, and Eleanor his wife, William Sullivan, and Polly his wife, James McClure, and Andrew McClure, son under the age of twenty-one, by William Sullivan his guardian, heirs and devisees of Andrew McClure, deceased, Compls.

AGAINST

Samuel McClure, and John McClure, executors of the last will and testament of Andrew McClure, deceased, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Samuel McClure, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On motion of the complainants by their counsel—it is ordered by the court, that the said Samuel McClure appear here on the third day of our next October Term, and answer the complainants' bill, or the same will be taken as confessed against him. And that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper according to law.

A Copy. Teste,

S. H. Woodson, clk.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

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F. M'HENRY, Atty

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August 10, 1806.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR,

For sale at this office.

JOHN DOWNING;

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick in general, that he continues to keep a house of

ENTERTAINMENT, in that commodious frame house, on Main Street, opposite the Court house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALOE;

where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers, and others who may please to call on him, in the best manner. He is well provided with a variety of the best liquors his Bedding and other accommodations will be furnished equal to any in the Western Country. His Stable is well supplied with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Oster particularly attentive, and careful. Those who are so obliging as to call on him, may rest assured that they shall receive the greatest attention, and every exertion will be made to make their situation agreeable. Private parties may be accommodated with a room undisturbed by the bustle of a tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

FOR SALE.

A GREAT bargain may be had in that handsome tract of land whereon I now live, of 455 acres, lying on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county, eight miles from Lexington. There is about 120 acres of open land, the dwelling house is of brick, two stories, 27 by 22, finished off in a neat plain manner; two grist mills in good repair, having lately been built anew, the dam and all the under works of the mills are of locust timber, and the mills are allowed to grind faster than any mills in that quarter, one pair of stones are French Burr; there are two good log houses at said mills, and a distillery likewise convenient thereto, the springs and flock water were never known to fail, the springs being equal to any in the country. As I wish to sell for cash I mean to offer a great bargain, I will take four pounds per acre cash, telling the whole together, or I will divide it as may best suit the purchaser, as it lies well to divide. Rare

improvements at a very moderate price, and the land will not be six dollars per acre any person who will view the place, will be convinced that it is the greatest bargain that has been sold, or offered for sale, in this quarter of the country. Any person wishing to purchase, can view the premises, by applying to the subscriber living thereon. I will also sell the stnd house

LAMP LIGHTER;

It is well known that his figure and blood is equal to one horse in the state, and as a foal getter, is in as high repute as any other horse known to me—I will take 1000 dollars for him, and that he would make in one season, in different parts of this state, his colts being to much improved of it, being generally allowed, that no horse ever stood in this part of the country, whose colts were to universally approved of, or had so few foals among them.

JOHN ROGERS.

August 1, 1806.

To Booksellers & Store-keepers.

JACOB D. DIETRICK,
Printer and Bookeller, Hagerstown, Maryland, has now in the press, his

Washington or Hagerstown GERMAN ALMANAC,

For 1807.

To be neatly printed on good paper, and will be well bound, and which are in great demand in the states of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and with which he will be happy to supply those persons who may want, on the very lowest terms, and will deliver them (free or expense) in Greencaftle, Chambersburg, or Shippensburg, as may be required, from which places they can be forwarded to any part of the Western Country—those who will want are requested to give early information, mentioning what quantity, so that they may be forwarded as soon as finished.

N. B. Letters per post will receive immediate attention.

Clarke Circuit, July Term, 1806.

Samuel Morton, Complainant,

against

Stephen Pucket, Defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth.

On motion of the Complainant, by his council, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next October Term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed against him. And that a copy of this Order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for eight weeks successively.

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TO THE HONOURABLE
GEORGE MUTER,
AND
BENJAMIN SEBASTIAN.

The following letter has been referred to in this Publication.

To the Honorable GEORGE MUTER, and BENJAMIN SEBASTIAN, now at Frankfort.

IN reply to your note in Mr. Bradford's paper of Saturday last, I can, with the utmost frankness and sincerity, assure your honors, that your assertion of me, is not true, and cannot be justified—and anxious to have the matter between us, thus brought to a issue, determined, before I leave the country, which cannot possibly be done by suit; I propose that it shall be left to twelve of the most respectable citizens of Woodford County, in which one of your honors reside. That the persons so named by us reciprocally—that you specify your charge in writing, with the facts on which you found it, and transmit a copy to me; to that I will answer it writing; upon which, and the depositions, and other exhibits in the case, between General Wilkinso[n] and myself, let the question between us be submitted. This will be coming to the point, in a fair and speedy manner—and a decision so obtained will be equally valid, as the verdict of a jury. To facilitate the object of this proposition, I will now name six persons on my part, (to wit) Peyton Shortt; John Watkins, Wm. Steele, Robert Alexander, John Finney, and Marquis Calmes. Gentlemen, you can name as many more, and a joint request for their attendance at Woodford Court-house, on some day in the first week in November next, (which you may insert in the request to be sent the persons named) and I will charge myself with having it presented, if you will inclose it to me in an answer which I shall expect to this application. The originals of all the papers in the cause above alluded to, are in the office of your court, consequently now immediately accessible to you; and I have copies of almost all of them, of which I will forthwith furnish you a list—should you want others, you can easily procure them, to be sued on the trial; nor shall the expense be an objection—I will pay that, if you come into this proposal, and request it.

Your honored servant,
Octr 1795. H. MARSHALL.

SEATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

March 22, 1796.

In the case of the Kentucky Memorials, exhibiting certain allegations against Mr. Marshall, a Senator from this State.

On the question to adopt the report as amended,

It passed in the affirmative, Yeas, 16, Nays, 8.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Messrs. Bingham, Bradford, Cabot, Folter, Frelinghuysen, Gunn, Henry, Latimer, Livermore, Paine, Read, Ross, Rutherford, Strong, Trumbull, and Vining.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Bloodworth, Brown, Burr, Langdon, Martin, Mason, Robinson, and Tazewell.

So the report was adopted as follows:

The committee to whom were referred the letter of the governor, and the memorial of the representatives of Kentucky, with the papers accompanying them, report.

That the representatives of the free-men of Kentucky state in their memorial, that in February 1795, a pamphlet was published by George Muter, and Benjamin Sebastian (who were two judges of the Court of Appeals) in which they say, that Humphrey Marshall had a suit in Chancery in the said Court of Appeals, in which it appearing manifest from the oath of the complainant, from disinterested testimony, from records, from documents furnished by himself and from the contradictions contained in his own answer, that he had committed a gross fraud; the court gave a decree against him, and that in the investigation he was publicly charged with perjury. That Mr. Marshall in a publication in the Kentucky Gazette, called for a specification of the charge. To which the said George Muter and Benj. Sebastian, in a like publication, replied, that he was guilty of perjury in his answer, to the bill in chancery exhibited against him by James Wilkinson; & that they would plead justification to any suit brought against them therefore. That no such suit, as the said representatives could learn, had been brought. The said representatives further say that they do not mean to give an opinion on the justice of the said charge; but request that an investigation may immediately take place relative thereto.

Your committee observe that the said suit was tried eighteen months before Mr. Marshall was chosen a member of the Senate, and that, previous to his election, accusations had taken place between him and the judges of the Court, relating to the same suit.

The representatives of Kentucky have not furnished any copy of Mr. Marshall's answer on oath; nor have they stated any part of the testimony, or produced any of the said records or documents, or the copy of any paper in the cause, nor have they intimated a design to bring forward these or any other proofs.

Your committee are informed by the other Senator, and the two Representatives in Congress from Kentucky, that they have not been requested by the Legislature of that state to prosecute this enquiry, and that they are not possessed of any evidence in the case, and that they believe no person is authorized to appear on behalf of the Legislature.

Mr. Marshall is solicitous that a full investigation of the subject should take place in the Senate, and urges the principle, that consent takes away error, as applying on this occasion to give the Senate jurisdiction; but as no person appears to prosecute, and there is no evidence adduced to the Senate, nor even a specific charge, the committee think any further enquiry by the Senate, would be improper. If there were no objections of this sort, the committee would still be of opinion, that the memorial could not be sustained. They think that in a case of this kind no person can be held to answer for an infamous crime, unless on a presentment, or an indictment of a grand jury; and that in all such prosecutions, the accused ought to be tried by an impartial Jury of the State and District, wherein the crime shall have been committed. If in the present case the party has been guilty, in the manner suggested, no reason has been alledged by the memorialists why he has not long since been tried in the State and District where he committed the offence. Until he is legally convicted, the principles of the Constitution and of the common law, concur in presuming that he is innocent. And the committee are compelled by a sense of justice, to declare, that in their opinion this presumption in favour of Mr. Marshall, is not diminished by recriminating publications which manifest strong resentment against him.

And they are also of opinion, that as the constitution does not give jurisdiction to the Senate, the consent of the party cannot give it; and that therefore, the said memorial ought to be dismissed.

On motion,
Resolved, that the Vice-President of the United States, be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing report to the governor of Kentucky.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE
WESTERN WORLD.

You have attempted by the vilest arts, and without the least shadow of proof, to stigmatize with eternal opprobrium the brightest characters that adorn our country. By publishing poisonous and inflammatory libels, you have endeavored to brand with indelible infamy, men who have endangered their lives in order to maintain the liberties, and advocate the honor and happiness of their country; and men who have steered the political vessel safely through the storms of faction, and the deep laid intrigues of ambition. It requires the corroboration of stronger proofs than the mere assertions of such contemptible, degraded scoundrels, to shake even the pretensions of those characters, who for their virtues, integrity, and patriotism, have been crowned with never fading laurels.

You will to traduce the people into a belief, that their brightest luminaries once intended to sell them and their children to the King of Spain, and then to drag republicanism from her tribunal of liberty and justice, and dash her headlong into the black gulph of infamy and disgrace, and upon her ruins, you will erect the despotic throne of monarchy, rattling in her left hand the chains of tyranny, and brandishing in her right the torch of persecution. You are constrained by your infatuation and delusion by your glaring hopes. The (supposed) Conspirators can with propriety and justice repel every charge, and expose your sophistry and villainy. While basking under the fond delusion of proving at the bar of justice, that some of our most enlightened citizens have been, and are now traitors to their country, you have fallen like Lucifer, never to rise again.

You have assailed with your venomous darts of envy, the reputation of judge Innes, the whole tenor of whose life has been devoted to the service and interest of his country. Is he to receive a stigma upon his character, which can never be erased, because he is affected with a complaint which is incidental to human nature? It is his misfortune, but not his crime. Oh virtue, where is thy sanctuary—innocence is attacked, and happiness has

weakened her connection with the United States."

Now, had Monroe been friendly disposed to our interests, he might have posed back to America, informing of those propositions made to him by those members of the diplomatic section, who were then so friendly and warmly attached to the interests of America; and thereby the provinces of East and West Florida, might have been acquired to the United States, had our eastern brethren been willing to have accepted of it. But instead of that, he being completely up to the base intrigues of his country, (Eastern America) he firmly and confidently replied, "he had no power to answer such an interrogatory; but was well persuaded that Eastern America, did not wish an extension of territory." The full and extended answer of Monroe, amounted to this, "An extension of territory to the West, would be too great an aggrandizement to our Western brethren, and their flourishing commerce by this acquisition might tend greatly to the hurt of our commercial interests, insomuch as they already possess an extent of fertile soil, so vastly superior to ours that they could greatly underfeast us, and thereby draw the attention of all Europe to their ports. And although we possess the poorest and meanest country in every sense, yet by a superiority of numbers, we hold the balance of power, and are determined to make use of it to our own advantage, to the disinterest of our western, fertile part of the continent. It is therefore our policy that the western rivers should mouth in the dominions of our European power; which power, by our improper and unfriendly conducted, we may render inimical to W. America, as being a part of the United, and thereby they may be denied the advantage of a foreign commercial intercourse, and consequently will be beholden to us for a source of inland trade, much to our advantage, but of little profit to them, and moreover our markets for European consumption will remain unimpaired."

So our eastern friends have a two fold view and interest, in having our foreign trade cramped here, as I have stated in the above extended answer of Monroe, to the members of the diplomatic section—that is, 1st, our lack of intercourse with the commercial powers of Europe, makes in favour of their markets, adly. It will finally come to pass, (if we will bear it) that they will be furnished with the live stock of Western America (i.e. our horses and cattle) at their own price. For having all other intercourse with the world lopt off we must ultimately come to this; and they will entirely monopolise our traffic upon their own terms. For money we must have, otherwise how can we pay our state and continental taxes, or procure those necessary cash articles, viz: iron, steel and salt? If things go on thus, we shall be more dependent on Eastern America, than the Israelites were on the Egyptians; and our servitude will not be more tolerable. They were commanded to make brick (or what we call cat and clay) without straw, and we are commanded to pay our proportion for the support of a government, whose policy it is to oppress us, without a chance of a free trade to procure the money. For although we possess a fertile country, watered by navigable rivers, yet it produces not the gold of Ophir, neither has it mines like unto those of Goleonda, Mexico, or Peru.

The lands of Eastern America, being poor and generally worn out, they have no doubt contemplated to live on the fat of our fertile soil without paying us a just equivalent in return, and calculate to derive more solid benefits from our country than from the hard labour of their numerous negro slaves. Hence it becomes more necessary to secede from the union, unless she abandons her policy, than it was for the United States to revolt from Great Britain.

The interests of France, Spain, and Western America, would go hand in hand, and they (France and Spain) would studiously promote our commercial prosperity, for their own advantage.

But it is to the advantage of Eastern America to keep us under the hatches, by having our foreign trade cramped as aforesaid. And all this false parade, feint marches, and pretended stir, which our eastern politicians have made for the procurement of a free trade for us, is only to amuse us, to prevent a dismemberment of the Union. Like sailors on sea throwing out a tub to a float of whales to draw their attention from the ship. It is said by some stale, cold blooded politicians, "let us patiently wait until we have a balance of power on the west side of the Allegany Mountain, and then we can fix matters better." In answer, I reply, that if we wait for that 'twill not come to pass in my time; so I don't care whether it ever comes to pass. For as to my progeny (if a separation from the union does not take place shortly, or the politics of Eastern America should not change very much) I shall debar with them on the Spanish shore. For I had rather bow the knee to the Spanish Monarch, wear a crucifix, and kiss the Pope's face, than to be any longer a subject of Eastern America, under the disadvantages above stated.

What I have already stated, may be only assertion, and assertion without proof, amounting only to inveigle.—Now therefore, let me proceed to stubborn facts—facts undeniable and irrefutable; and which must tend to open the eyes of every Western American, to the unfriendly views and conduct of Eastern America towards us.

I shall only quote an extract from the writings of Monroe himself, after his embassy to France in 1795—"Some time (says he) in the beginning of 1795, I was informed by Mr. Pelet of the diplomatic section of the committee of public safety, and afterwards by Mr. Cambaceres likewise of that section, that in reliance our treaty with England contained nothing injurious to France, they expressly instructed their agent then negotiating with Spain, to use his utmost endeavors to secure for the United States, the points in controversy with that power.

And shortly after as their negotiation advanced, I was asked as well as I remember, by those members, as likewise Boissy D'Anglas, whether we wished to possess the Floridas, since it was intimated it would be easy for France to obtain them; but which she would not do otherwise than with a view to cede them to the United States. I replied, I had no power to answer such an interrogatory; but was well persuaded that we did not wish an extension of our territory. Well satisfied I am, that France declined taking them in her treaty with Spain, which soon followed from a fear it might turn out nothing, as the executive intended it when he made choice of him.

Although this talk may appear as farcical to some, still it is my opinion, and I think time will prove it. For there is no such thing in nature as a disinterested patriot. It is a mere chimera! the puerile fancy of a poet's brain!!

A country is (as Voltaire expresses it) composed of many families, and as self-love generally leads us to stand up for and support our particular families, when a contrary interest does not intervene; so, from the like self-love, a man stands up for his town or village, which he calls his native home.

The more extended this native home the less we love it, for a division weakens love: It is impossible in nature to have a tender love for a family so numerous and distant as scarce to be known.

The candidate amidst his ambitious intrigues to be chosen president, vice-president, governor, senator or representative, makes a noise about his love for his country, whereas it is only himself that he loves. Every one is desirous for securing to himself that freedom and pre-eminence which is denied to his neighbor or the community at large. I now appeal to every Western American, if the facts which I have stated, are not too glaring to escape our notice.

Eastern America may no longer attempt to lull and sooth us with her strains of friendship and amity. No more may her harps which she may now hang on the willows, vibrate on the organs of our ears, the amiable and deceitful strain of "peace on earth and good will towards us." No more can we chant to the sound of her viol the sprightly pastoral airs of the "shepherd's wedding," and "the highway to Dublin;" But the mult expect, except she renounces her selfish political system, to bear in her turn, the tunes called Vive la, and the Marseilles Hymn, and other strains of martial music, until Western America becomes a distinct province or empire, and the Allegany the line. For as she would not accept of territory when it was offered to her, she ought not to grieve much at the loss of territory.

I forbade that her long farce of "this tale of a tub," to amuse and inveigle us, to prevent a secession from the general government, will be succeeded by a military tragedy. Magazines will be filling, arms brightening, cannons roaring, and human blood streaming.

'Tis not by sending Monroe to European courts to negotiate—'tis not by representation in Congress, (for there are opposite interests, and a large balance of power against us) nor by any length of time that we may patiently wait, for that will procure to us a free commercial intercourse with foreign powers, without our own local internal exertions. It must be first, by the spirited remonstrances to be sent to congress, from the people of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and the Indiana and Mississippi territories, praying for independence. And then if we obtain it, we can send our own ambassadors to foreign courts, and make our own negotiations or attach ourselves to some other more friendly power, should we conceive it to be to our own interest. And zely, and lastly, as the last resort, (should our petitions be spurned) let the general government at defiance, and erect ourselves into an independent distinct republic. And should we experience any weakness on our part, we can recollect that France is strong. And we can know that it is better to have a friend for a master (if we from our weakness must be mastered) than an enemy.

This is blunt, plain talk, adapted to any capacity, and no man can be so blind as not to see the force of my observations.

I am actuated from the purest motives—the love of my country, and myself, and detestation for oppression. I am attached to my native home, but have very little veneration for native rulers, the Eastern Americans; as I conceive they are inimical to our prosperity and happiness. I do despise them and their politics, most sincerely. They have hoodwinked us, and kept us in such ignorance, that they have hitherto turned our enmity towards France and Spain, instead of themselves. But I hope that we begin to get a little more enlightened; and when the western thunder begins to roll we may know where to direct the bolt.

A WESTERN AMERICAN.
March 2d, 1803.

We now return to the original plan of the conspirators, vizi: an alliance with Spain; upon which the following letter from Doctor Brooks, a member of the convention at Danville, in 1788, to a friend then in Virginia, throws some light and corroborates those charges which we have already stated.

Fayette, October 25th, 1788.

DEAR SIR,

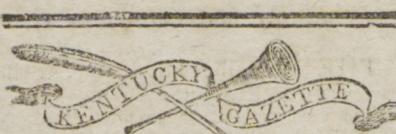
Since your departure, our politics have taken a turn; many artifices have been practiced to uphold a sinking cause, but all will not do. I need not make any observations upon the conduct of your countrymen, as I suppose you will be better informed by others. After the deliberations of our convention, it is currently reported here that Captain Johnson was converted to be a separatist by the arguments of Col. McDowell. The prelate has been strongly guarded by devoting Cerberus; and the poor man who ventured to display his talents under the name of a Complanter, has been rewarded in the usual volleys of ill language and private history. On the Friday preceding our election, a meeting of militia officers was held, and from a court martial it was transformed into an electioneering council. The motive to their political confabulation, was that it had been spread abroad that a violent attempt would be made by the malcontents, to prevent the intended election. At this august meeting, it was proposed which soon followed from a fear it might seriously suspect, that his million will to instruct the representatives for the

county in such a manner as to prevent an abuse of power by striking out the words "from the resolves of conventions," respecting the organization of the new government; and some private declarations from a general officer who spoke some time, satisfied several good souls that all would be right. It was therefore agreed that the following instructions should be given as the voice of the county. "Gentlemen, we the independent electors of Fayette county, reposing special trust and confidence in your wisdom, integrity, and attachment to the well of this district, have appointed you to represent us in a convention to be held at Danville, on the first Monday in next month, with authority to take such measures for obtaining admission of the district as a separate and independent member of the United States of America, and the navigation of the Mississippi, as may appear most conducive to those important purposes; and also to form a constitution of government for the district. Thus by changing only what you will, for what you please, these sly politicians had the fortune to reconcile a final number. Then a ballot was taken for five names who should be recommended and pushed among the people at the public election---The happy names were Wilkinson, Wallace, and Ward; to which were added to save appearances of moderation, and secure success to the names of Scott and Johnson; so strange was the effect of this conciliatory scheme that a particular friend of mine, who was honored with a vote, was much offended at me for declaring to him, that their resolves contained the principles of rebellion; and assured me that if I should talk in that manner at court, I should get a broken head. However I was much pleased to see a great displeasure prevailing on court day, and was not backward in setting the conduct of our great men in a proper light. So general was the ill humour, that they did not venture to open the polls till late in the evening, when the crowd was much thinned. But after all the people were so obstinate or so convinced of their duty, that only one of the balanced patriots, could push himself in, after taking extraordinary pains on Saturday especially to disclaim all inclination to violent measures, and proclaim a great alteration of his political opinions. Col. Muter, has acted a noble part; he has published his opinion with his name; and the Independents have dropped into insignificance. The members for next convention stand thus: Thos. Marshall, George Muter, Jos. Crockett, Thomas Allen, James Wilkinson.---Judge Wallace it is said declares that seven years hence the people will be convinced that he and W———n have been in the right.

Your old neighbor has lately bursted with all the contents of his spleen, from the press, reflecting upon the magistrates as purjured, and reproaching the militia for doing their duty. It would have been very serviceable to the community if he had been speeded to the jail or effectually silenced when he cursed the congress. However he has fallen so low in the public esteem that few condescend to take offence at any thing he does.---He is happily void of feeling himself, and his power will never be formidable in Kentucky. Our member of congress seems much out of humour than he has been so little attended to in the oracle way. They seem to think congress sincere notwithstanding all he has written to the contrary. People talk of having no election in some counties; but I suspect a convention will meet and present another addressee to the legislature. The independents asserted that six votes in a county would be sufficient to constitute representatives, and there was not any other method to deal peaceably with them but to vote in men who were attached to the government. It may be in the power of the legislature to protract the period of the separation or prevent many of the evils which might attend it in a hasty course.

Having nothing more of a serious nature to communicate, I must bid you adieu and subscribe myself, sir,

Yours sincerely,
EBENEZER BROOKS.
(To be continued)



"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 2.

Some communications, and Editorial observations are omitted for want of room.

No. 15,499 in the New-York Lottery for the encouragement of literature has drawn a

The examination of the Senior Class in the Transylvania University, will commence on Friday the 3d inst. at 9 o'clock A.M. to which the friends of Science in Lexington and its vicinity, are respectfully invited. On Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, a number of the Junior Students will pronounce orations in the University Hall, and on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon in Mr. Bradley's room.

The Board of Trustees are requested to attend at their stated meeting on Monday next.

JAMES TROTTER, Chm. E.T.
October 1. 1806.

We give the following extract, without vouching for its correctness, or believing it ourselves. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nicholas county, dated 28th September.

"Col. Burr has engaged every shipwright at Marietta, at double tides, and high wages, to build 15 gun-boats, to row 32 oars—and a schooner of 120 tons, to draw only five and a half feet water, for an expedition to where the question."

Extract of a letter from N. Orleans dated Sep. 3, 1806.

"Dispatches passed Fort-Adams from the War-Office for the commandant at Natchitoches a few days ago. The Spaniards in the neighborhood of Natchitoches are ready for battle, and all the troops except a single company,

have left Fort-Adams for the former port. And if the Spaniards do not return, we certainly shall make them know what the bravery and valour of American freemen can achieve. There is am told a letter in this city from Paris, of June 2d, which says we shall not get the Floridas by purchase; we must then have them by other means, less agreeably to our government, but which will have the effect of rendering it more respectable in the eyes of those vassals who inhabit part of that country.

"The city is at present apparently tranquil, tho' suspicions are entertained that all is not tranquil...many new Spanish faces are seen since the disturbances at Natchitoches. But I apprehend no danger."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchitoches to his friend in Frankfort, dated 9th Sept.

"It appears that the Spaniards have resolved to repossess the ground from which they were driven last year, and are fortifying with in a few miles of Natchitoches, with a force of about 1300, and daily expect a reinforcement of 1000. Governor Claiborne is at Natchitoches, but we are quite ignorant of what he has done since his arrival. Gen. Wilkinson reached this place yesterday—He conceives that peace may yet be preserved, but declares that if the Dons do not immediately retire beyond the Sabine, there can be no other alternative than a battle. For my own part, I think that this country is but ill prepared for an invasion—we cannot muster more than 600 effective regulars, and few militia can be spared, and they are certainly by no means formidable. Gen. Wilkinson will leave town to-morrow, and expects to reach Natchitoches in five days. We shall soon know the issue of all these alarms."

Extract of a letter from A. B. Madruder, esq. to the Editor, dated

"OPELUSAS, 16th Aug. 1806.

"I have just received a letter from Dr. John Sibley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, dated Natchitoches, 8th August, stating, that in consequence of the late movements of the Spaniards in that quarter, he was apprehensive of considerable derangement in our Indian relations towards the west; that a detachment of Spanish troops, had cut down and carried away, the flag of the United States, that had been hoisted in the Cadoque town, had over run and menaced several other Indian tribes, and ordered them all to have no intercourse with the Americans. The letter additionally states, that the Spaniards had advanced within four, or five leagues of Natchitoches, and that they had pursued, overtaken and ordered back a party of men that had been sent out under the authority of the President of the United States to explore the source of the Red River. It concludes by stating the Spanish force in the neighbourhood of Natchitoches to be about one thousand men, and that accounts had arrived from San Antonio, that a considerable number more, were

proceeding on to join them.

"I gave you my opinions on the subject of our Spanish affairs in this quarter, some short time since, and I perceive nothing, amidst every apparent symptom of alarm, to make me recede from my former sentiments. They were predicated on the idea, that Spain, jealous of the approach of her American neighbours, and pursuing the example of our countrymen, had advanced with the intention of establishing forts and garrisons on the frontiers of her dominions.—The particular points where she had the right to fix those posts of defence, have been hitherto exceedingly doubtful; and whilst, perhaps, the Spanish movements have only resulted in a pacific policy, which never seriously meditated an attack on our frontiers, useless alarms of approaching hostilities, have sometimes been entertained even by men of sedateness and intelligence.

"It appears to me, that the attack on the flag of the United States and the menace made to the Indian tribes, proceed from resentment towards those savages, for the strict and distinguished partiality they appear to have entertained towards the Americans, since the cession of Louisiana. The Indians immediately on our borders, were always better friends to the French, than to the Spaniards; and now that the former have become American citizens, there seems to be a double inducement for them to cultivate the friendship of both French and Americans, and to perpetuate their indifference towards the Spaniards. This disposition, it is evident, has excited the animosity of that jealous people.

With respect to the expedition to explore the Red River, being impeded, nothing less, from the nature of it, could have been expected. It seems that its object was to penetrate to the source, which it is tolerably well understood, exists far within the acknowledged boundaries of the Spanish dominions. Should this be the case, the right of government to extend it so far, will be disputed, on a well known principle of the Laws of Nations. Thus, an attack on the Indians, and on the exploring party, in the first case, from resentment towards those people, and in the second place, from impressions that the rights of sovereignty were violated by our government, do not combine to maintain any positive intention on the part of Spain to go to war with the United States. Besides, when nations go to war, they always calculate on something effective to result from the measures they pursue. How does the case stand in the present affair?

The government has five hundred effective troops at Natchitoches, well disciplined and prepared for active service. To the East of this point, the Spaniards are presented with a numerous population as far as the shores of the Mississippi; and beyond them with all the means of exterminating an invading army from the west, in the abundant resources of the lower country. On the other hand, a troop of a thousand men, has been stationed on our borders, composed of a miserable rabble, enraged by long inaction and the chilling influence of their government, which is calculated to debase its subjects to slaves, but not to elevate them to become the formidable instruments of war. Behind them to the west, the Spaniards are presented with a dreary waste of sixteen days journey to San Antonio, the nearest point, from whence, they can either gain soldiers for the army or provisions to supply it. Under this aspect of things, it is to be presumed, that the Spaniards can calculate on success in any hostile attempts on our frontier? When nations go to war, the mind of an observer very naturally enters into the estimate, which the conflicting parties make of the chances of success in their different operations.

It is apt to look for something rational, or at least probable, in the result of measures. Upon this occasion, the chances on the part of the Spaniards are so unfavourable, that we are naturally induced to believe ourselves deceived when we entertain for one moment a single idea as to their hostile intentions.

Whilst I perceive nothing to make me believe, that the movements of the Spaniards are of a hostile nature for other reasons, independent of those already suggested, induce me to think that their operations are altogether defensive. They have heard of the story of Miranda's expedition to attack their dominions in South America; and they have heard, however false and ungrounded the calumny,

that our government had given its sanction to the measure. Whilst they are under the influence of the delusion, it is natural for them to believe, that their country would be invaded by the Americans, and it is of course, equally natural, that they should prepare for a defence of it, at the most vulnerable points. In our reflections on this subject, it is rational to devote something to the side of Spanish jealousy.

General Wilkinson has been expected, for some time, at Loftus's Heights. It is presumed that he has been induced to come down, by the posture of our Spanish affairs to the west. The Governor of this territory passed through Opelousas, some short time since, to hold a conference with him.

The longer I reside in this beautiful country, the more I am pleased with it. I have not had one hour of sickness since I arrived in Louisiana; and whilst we seldom hear of any kind of disease, to hear of a death, seems to produce the same shock to the feelings which we experience in our infant years, upon such occasions, before time & an acquaintance with life, had destroyed the finer sensibilities of our nature.

What evil genius, in the malignity of its temper, could have denounced these charming retreats of health and longevity, as the abodes of pestilence and death! Yet, this has been the case. Lower Louisiana has been said to be the Grave-Yard of the Americans; whilst the truth is, that human life here, in many instances, is spun out to an amazing span, enjoying to the last, many of the invigorating impulses of youth, and declining gradually to a close, without the torture of pain, or the imbecility of a helpless decrepitude.

It is natural that this should be the case; the climate is susceptible of no extraordinary fluctuations of weather; it is neither excessively warm or rigorously cold; but mild, soft, temperate and refreshing beyond description, giving a gentle circulation to the blood through every part of the seasons, and to the feelings a mild and benevolent tranquility, which keeps the wayward passions under due control without any extraordinary efforts of reason to restrain them.—It is this agreeable operation of climate upon the human temper, that has been proved to be most favourable to a long and happy existence in all countries, where the case occurs.

Having given some short sketches of the advantages of this part of our dominions, in former letters, I shall conclude by observing, that there is no part of America where Mechanics of every description, almost, are so much wanted as in this country. Shoe-makers, Tailors, Carriers and Tanners, Saddlers and House-joiners particularly could not fail to do extremely well here. Every kind of material are procured at home, and upon the easiest terms. Living is remarkably cheap, and the means of acquiring property immediate, easy and advantageous.

Matthew Eldeen
September 29, 1806. John Grady.

BUCKLEY'S FERRY.

The subscriber having become proprietor of the Ferry on the Kentucky river, formerly known as Kirkham's, & lately Foster's, takes this method of informing his friends & the public at large, that he has a new and excellent boat. The cliffs are cut down and excellent roads on them, so as to render a passage to and from the river easy and convenient for carriages, waggons and persons on horse-back. There are good roads leading to and from his Ferry, in different directions. It may with truth be asserted, that it is the nearest and best route from Lexington, its neighbourhood and the upper counties for carriages, waggons & travelling to Shelbyville, the Licks, Louisville, Gander Town, or Bairdstown. The route from Lexington will be as follows:

To Versailles 12 miles.
To the Ferry 5
To the forks of Benson 10

where the road from Frankfort to Shelbyville is intersected. Constant attention will be given at the Ferry, where will be kept a constant and plentiful supply of corn, hay and other forage for waggoners and travellrs.

Jeremiah Buckley.

September 22, 1806.

N. B. It is supposed to be only 40 miles from the Ferry to Bairdstown.

BUCKLEY'S FERRY.

I WILL colour cotton, linen or woolen, with a hot dye, and will warrant it to keep its colour—and because of the scarcity of cash, I have made my arrangements so as to enable me to take for pay, the following articles; corn, flour, meal, bacon, hemp, flax, country linen, and a variety of other articles. 'Tis hoped no one will ask credit, as I shall keep no book, it will be necessary payment should be made when the truck is taken away.

HUGH C. AWFORD,

Main street, corner of Main Cross-street.

I HAVE FOR SALE,

A trusty HOUSE WOMAN, thirty-two years of age, and of good constitution, is an excellent cotton spinner, and sews and knits well—price £30.

Matthew Flourney.

Fayette county, Sept. 29, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY MULATTO WOMAN, about twenty-two years of age, she is a good spinner and an excellent seamstress, can cut out and make up clothes, &c. And a likely BLACK WOMAN, about twenty-five years of age, with 3 likely children. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

13t September 10, 1806.

BY ORDER OF THE

PRESIDENT

OF THE UNITED STATES.

General Post-Office, 2
August 15th 1806.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 15th day of December next inclusive, for making and repairing several parts of the Post Road front Nashville to Natchez, herein after mentioned—that is to say:

No. 1. From Nashville to Buffalo Creek. The distance is estimated at 154 miles. All this distance or the principal part of it, the road has been cut out by the military, and prepared conveniently for use some few years since.

No. 2. From Snake Creek to Grindstone ford. Distance estimated at 40 miles. This part of the route, was likewise, some years since cut out by the military and the road prepared for public use.

The route marked out some years since by Edmund P. Gaines, esq. will be pursued the whole distance excepting the space between the Chickawaw towns and the first fording place of the waters of the Big Black which will be resurveyed, with a view of materially lessening the distance.

The road is to be made and completed by the first day in October in the year 1807, and the work is, in all respects, to be done to the approbation of Return Jonathan Meigs, esq. or Thomas Wright, esq. agent for the United States, residing in the Indian countries. In making the same the following rules are strictly to be observed,

1st. The road must be made at least 20 feet wide, and all the timber and under brush to be taken off for that distance.

2d. All marshy places are to be causewayed, and all causeways are to be at least ten feet wide.

3d. All streams under forty feet in width, not fordable at their common winter tide, are to be bridged, by good secure bridges, well built and made safe and secure for passage, the bridges to be at least twelve feet wide.

4th. A tree shall be laid across all larger streams where the breadth of the stream does not exceed the length of a single tree, to be found within half a mile of the place.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Postmaster-General.

August 18. —6w.

The Printers employed by the General Post-Office are requested to insert this weekly the next six weeks.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS on the 19th day of February 1780, Martin Hammond enters four hundred acres of land, by virtue of a certificate, lying on a small creek that runs into Licking, about ten or twelve miles above the upper salt springs, known by the name of Flat creek, in Montgomery county, about three quarters of a mile above where a buffalo path crosses the creek, including some improvements made by William Lynn and Co.

And whereas, on the day and date aforesaid, William Henderson enters four hundred acres, by virtue of a certificate, lying and adjoining the lands of Martin Hammond, above, on both sides the creek. And whereas, on the 2d day of June, 1790, Martin Hammond enters one thousand acres, by virtue of a pre-emption warrant, on Flat creek, a branch that enters Licking, ten or twelve miles above the Upper Salt Springs, which joins around his settlement aforesaid.

Now know all whom it may concern, that the subscriber being concerned in the above claims, will meet the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery county, on the second Saturday of October next, and on the second Saturday of April ensuing, to perpetuate testimony, to establish the special calls of the above entries, and to do such other things as may be necessary and agreeable to law; and to continue six days at each time.

LAURENCE HUTCHIERSON.

September 17, 1806. 13wt.

BLUE DYING TO PERFECTION.

I WILL colour cotton, linen or woolen, with a hot dye, and will warrant it to keep its colour—and because of the scarcity of cash, I have made my arrangements so as to enable me to take for pay, the following articles; corn, flour, meal, bacon, hemp, flax, country linen, and a variety of other articles. 'Tis hoped no one will ask credit, as I shall keep no book, it will be necessary payment should be made when the truck is taken away.

HUGH C. AWFORD,

Main street, corner of Main Cross-street.



"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

A New Translation of the 12th ODE of Horace.

TO JUPITER.

What man, what God, will heavenly Clio sing
Or to the warbling lute or vocal string?
What name may mimic Echo bear
O'er Pindus' clear melodious air?

Charming, as down the stream melifluous
flows,
The groves of Hemus, and her feathery snows,
Where to his harp's harmonious sound
Great Orpheus drew the forests round.

So moving soft the sweet musician sung
With hollow murmurs all the mountain rung;
The dying winds but gently sigh'd
The list'ning streams forgot to glide.

Who first to sing? who, but Saturnian Jove!
Who rules the earth and sea and spangles
realms above
Who heroes, men and Gods sustains
Who peerless and unbounded reigns!

His bright ey'd daughter, wisdom well may
claim,
The next gradation of immortal fame
A wreath to Bacchus, too belongs
To Diana and her Virgin throngs;

Bright Phoebus sing, he gave the golden lyre!
Sing too the youth who grasp'd the serpents
dire,
And Leda's wind-out-flying pair
Who train'd the fiery steeds to war,

Beneath whose twin-born stars the storm sub-
sides
And howling rocks pour down their foamy
tides
The rolling waves now rock'd to sleep
Bathe the green bosom of the deep.

What virtues next may claim the deathless
strains,
Or Romulus' or Numa's golden reigns?
Or trials of Glory Junius draws
Or Cato dy'ng in Freedom's cause!

Melodious muses, breathe your softest lays
For heroes poor, yet great of soul, I praise!
Camillus, Scævola, Paulus mild,
Each old in Virtue each in vice a child:

These Chefs, with Curius and Fabricius
brave
A few small Cots and scanty acres gave—
Still bright'ning, see Marcellus rise
Like some young oak to greet the skies,

But like the moon the glimmering stars among
Behold bright Julius lead his trains along!
Immortal Jove! place next thine own
Augustus' adamantine throne!

O'er the wide world may be with justice reign
From burning Ind, to Thule's frosty plain
Far hence th' encroaching Parthians drive
And bid the golden arts of peace, revive

Great Caesar leaves to thee immortal Jove!
To hurl thy Thunders o'er the tainted Grove
While all Olympus trembles round
And all the spangling thrones of heaven resound.

G. B.—

* By this exalted picture of Jupiter it appears that the Ancients acknowledged but one Supreme Being and of which all their subsequent Gods were mere attributes.

FOR SALE,

A LIKEKY young Negro Woman, and four promising children. The woman is well acquainted with house work. They will be sold on Monday, the first day of next Court at Monisterling. Also, a very likely Mulatto Woman, twenty-two years of age—perhaps as good a seamstress, washer, spinner, &c. as any in the state of her colour. She may be seen at Mr. Bradley's, Lexington, and may be bought prior to that day, by applying to Mr. Bradley, September 23, 1806. f.t.

FOR SALE,

The Farm on which I live, CONSISTING OF 100 AND I believe 8 OR 10 ACRES; together with the crops of corn, wheat, hemp and flax, now on it. Cash, or unexceptionable notes negotiable in the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be received in payment. The title to said farm is unquestionable. Its situation, quality, and conveniences are so generally known, that a more particular description is thought unnecessary. A general warranty deed will be made by

Adam Goodlet.

Cane run, Scott county, 7 miles from Lexington & 3 1/2 from Georgetown, Sep. 18, 1806. N. B. Sundry articles of household furniture may also be had with the above.

130 Dollars Reward.

FROM the commons of this city, on Tuesday night the 3d of June last, three HORSES, of the following description:

A dark bay, about seven years old, four hands high or upwards, branded on the left shoulder H, the skin rubbed off both shoulders by the gears, and has a blemish in the left eye; newly shod all round—

A sorrel, between thirteen and fourteen hands high, three years old this spring, both hind feet white, a small star in his forehead, tail, and had a sore on the top of his shoulder—

A small grey, about thirteen hands high, seven years old, dark mane and tail, his mane hangs on the left side, and his hind parts incline to the colour of an iron grey; he is branded on the left thigh, but the brand is scarcely intelligible—just above the brand there is a deep scar.

The above horses were all in tolerable order. I have no doubt but they were taken to Tennessee or Kentucky.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
Will be given for the apprehension and conviction of the Thief, or THIRTY DOL-
LARS, and all reasonable expences, for the delivery of the Horses only.

Samuel Terrell.

Natchez, August 9, 1806.

Frankfort, October 21, 1805.

ROBERT HARRIS JUN.

D R U G G I S T,
No. 30 Market street, between Front & Second
streets, Philadelphia.

H AS received of late arrivals, a fresh supply of Drugs and Medicines—amongst which are

700 lbs. Camphor 10 lhds. vials, ass'td.
2000 lbs. Peruv. bark 15 crates apoth. glass
4000 bottles fresh Cas-
tor oil 3 cases cantharides
6700 Canella Alba 150 wt. gamboge
50 doz. trusses 1000 wt. rhubarb
20 casks Glauber salts 600 wt. annotta
100 lbs. opium 300 wt. white wax
2500 lbs. Gentian root 10 boxes assafoetida
2000 lbs. cream Tartar 2500 wt. antimony

with every article in the Drug line. Country merchants and others, who deal in drugs, will be supplied on liberal terms at a long credit. Any orders from his friends in the Western Country will be received with gratitude and executed with punctuality and dispatch. 2m

J. LEDSOE,

Has fixed his residence in Lexington.

HE will continue to Practise Law in the Circuit Courts, which he has heretofore attended; in the Court of Appeals and the Federal Court at Frankfort.—His office is the one lately occupied by Mr. James Hughes. He means to be punctual in the discharge of his professional duties.

Lexington, June 25, 1806.

State of Kentucky—Jessamine coun-
try to wit—July term 1806.

John Young, complainant,
against
John Rector, Argyle Taylor and James Tor-
bit, defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant John Rector having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—On motion of the complainant by his counsel—It is ordered, that the said John Rector do appear here on the third day of our next October Term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken as confessed against him, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised paper according to law. Teste,

SAM'L H. WOODSON Clk.

CLARKE CIRCUIT, July Term, 1806.

Stephen Strode, Complainant,

against
Jacob Starns, &c. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

On the motion of the Complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Starns, is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth. On motion of the Complainant, It is ordered, That the said Defendant do appear here on the third day of our next October Term, and answer the Complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively. A Copy.

Teste,

125. SAMUEL M. TAYLOR c.c.c.e.

DOCTOR BARRY,

WILL practise Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity. His shop is kept at Maj. Boyd's in the room formerly occupied as a post office.

Lexington, 15th September, 1806.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The subscribers offer for sale on very low terms the following valuable

TRACTS OF LAND, to wit—

ONE of 764 acres, adjoining the lands of

John Meaux esq. in Mercer county, on

Salt river, with about 150 acres of cleared land,

under good fence and in complete repair, with

an orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple

trees, a good square log house, with joint shin-

ged roof, and other convenient buildings—also,

276 acres adjoining, with about 60 acres of

cleared land, and fencing in good repair—also,

195 acres in Franklin county, on Salt river,

adjoining the lands of Lewis Castleman and

John Lightfoot esq.s. with a small improve-

ment—also,

200 acres adjoining below the river—also,

202 acres adjoining—also,

250 acres adjoining, including the mouth of

Hammond's creek, with a considerable im-

provement—also,

161 acres adjoining the same on Fox creek

—also,

160 acres adjoining above on the creek—

also,

157 acres adjoining the same, on a branch

of Fox creek—also,

211 3/4 acres adjoining, between Fox creek

and Salt river.

The above tracts of land are well watered,

and contain several valuable mill seats. A

fair cash will be required from purchasers, and

a reasonable credit given for the balance. For

terms apply to Samuel Maccom, Mercer coun-

ty, near Delany's ferry, or to the subscribers

in Lexington.

J. & D. Maccom.

September 9th, 1806.

PHILADELPHIA.

5 JEREMIAH NEAVE,

No. 31, SOUTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

If has imported for the fall sales, and will

have constantly on hand, a large and handsome

assortment of

Glass, China, and Queen's Ware,

Japanned Tea-trays, Waiters &c. &c.

Of the newest and most fashionable patterns

well worth the attention of all country store

keepers connected with Philadelphia.

The above articles will be sold on the lowest

terms for cash, or for approved drafts at a short

date.

9 mo. 1, 1806.

TANNER'S OIL

THE subscribers have for sale, a few bars

of TANNER'S OIL, of a superior qual-

ity.

P. TEISER & SON.

Lexington, July 31st, 1806.

RICHARD TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and

the publick, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

in that large and commodious brick house lately

occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort;

where he is supplied with the best of liquors

and provisions of every kind. His stable is

well furnished with forage, and an attentive ser-

vant. From the arrangements made to accom-

modate his visitors, and the attention that will

be paid them, he flatters himself he will share

the publick favour.

Frankfort, October 21, 1805.

ROBERT HARRIS JUN.

D R U G G I S T,

No. 30 Market street, between Front & Second

streets, Philadelphia.

H AS received of late arrivals, a fresh sup-

ply of Drugs and Medicines—amongst

which are

700 lbs. Camphor 10 lhds. vials, ass'td.

2000 lbs. Peruv. bark 15 crates apoth. glass

4000 bottles fresh Cas-

tor oil 3 cases cantharides

6700 Canella Alba 150 wt. gamboge

50 doz. trusses 600 wt. annotta